

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, JUNE 21. 1736.

N^o. 307.

A Letter from Joseph Danvers, Esq; Member of Parliament for Totness, to Joshua Ward, Esq;

Chelsea, 27th May, 1736.

S I R,



IVE me Leave to say my first Tribute of Thanks are due to General Churchill's Humanity and Goodness, who having found vast Relief from your Medicine, was desirous that others might have the same Benefit, and recommended it to me in so kind and friendly a Manner, that I shall always esteem him for it. 'Tis now two Years since I began to take your Medicine for a very bad confirmed Rheumatism, that grew every Year worse, tho' I had taken Medicines in all Shapes the Methodists could prepare or advise. I began with your Sack Drop, but have oftner taken your Pill, and sometimes the guarded Drop, which seldom vomits. The Sack Drop and Pill work with me by vomiting and purging, sometimes more or less, according as my Body is charged with bad Humours. I have now taken your Medicine two and thirty Times; after I had taken about eight, the Rheumatick Pains which were settled in my Right Shoulder, left me: They have returned sometimes in a small Degree; but, by repeating a Dose or two of the Pill or Drop, am always relieved, and my Blood more purified.

I have seen wonderful Effects from your Medicines in many other Distempers. It cured a Child of my own in an Hour after she took it, who had laboured four Days under a total Suppression of Urine. I gave it with Success to another of my Children in a Pleuretick Fever; it raised a Spitting, and carried off the Hecktick Heats without any violent Operations. I gave the Sack Drop to a Man distracted in a malignant Fever; it vomited and purged him twice, then followed a Spitting up of filthy Matter for two Days, and he recovered without taking any other Medicine or Application afterwards, except two Blisters upon the Outside of his Legs. After three Weeks he was blooded, and then took the Medicine twice again, as the best Physick he could take after his Fever was gone off. I cured a Lady last Christmas with three Doses of the Sack Drop in about a Week's Time, after she had struggled with a violent bilious Cholick for a Month, and was reduced so weak, that she had fainting Fits, and continual Reachings to vomit, and could take no Sustainance: The first Drop gave her Ease, the second carried off her Pains, and recovered her Stomach to her Victuals, and the third Drop made a perfect Cure, and the Lady has continued well ever since.

I have given it to Persons gouty, asthmatick, and catarrhus, and where the venereal Complaints have prevailed, and also in vapoured and splenetic Disorders; in all which Cases I have seen great Alterations for the better, and will venture to say, that any Person, either of a strong or the weakest Constitution, may, with Safety, take the Pill or Drop seven times in the Spring, or in the Fall of the Leaf, observing a due Regimen of Diet the Day it is taken, and believe it best not to go in to the open Air the same Day, because it operates by Perspiration. 'Tis wonderful to observe how your Medicine works more or less, according to the Strength of the Patient. I have known your Sack Drop only vomit, tho' generally it both vomits and purges; but your Pill, if put into a little Water at Night, will be softened in the Morning, and then it fails not both to vomit and purge; and I have always found the best and surest Effect from that Method of taking it, and can aver, that I never knew any of your Medicines do any Harm.

You'll excuse this long Account of my Experiments, and accept my hearty Thanks for the great Benefits I have received from your Medicines, as well for myself, as for many others of all Ages, from five to seventy Years of Age. I hope the sick Man will be informed where to find a Cure, and that the obstinate Insidel will be convinced, that there is a Person, call him Doctor or Quack, who spends his Time, and labours in doing the most commendable Acts of Charity to the Poor and

Miserable, who justly deserves the publick Thanks of his Country for the many Thousands he has healed, without any Expence to the wretched Patient. Go on, good Sir, maugre all Envy and Calumny; be happy in the Midst of your extensive Charity: God Almighty has made you an Instrument of much Good to poor and distempered Mortals.

I now pass my Life much easier and happier than before I took your Medicines, and rest most gratefully,

Your Will-wisher,

and most obliged Servant.

JOSEPH DANVERS.

P. S. I hope you will be so kind as to print this for the Good of the Publick.

Saturday last arrived a Mail from Holland.

Constantinople, April 25. O. S.

THE Commander of the Flotilla which sailed lately for the Relief of Asoph, had Orders to put in at some Port in the Black Sea, if he heard there was no Possibility of landing his Succours; and as 'tis now certain that he lies at Anchor before Caffa, we look upon Asoph to be lost; which however is not very alarming, for 'tis believed at the Seraglio, that after the Russians are in Possession of that City, they will think of no farther Conquests, and that all the Porte has to do, is to yield it to them for Ever, in order to obtain a Peace upon tolerable Terms. Mean time the Emperor's Minister, M. Dahlman, having renewed the Offer of his Imperial Majesty's Mediation for putting an End to the Differences betwixt this Court and Russia, the said Offer has been accepted in Form, and the Imperial Minister has dispatched an Express to notify it to his Court.

Hamburg, June 8. O. S. Letters from Petersburg of May 19. O. S. say, they have received an Express from Count Munich's Army, with Advice, that the Bashaw who commands in Asoph, perceiving that the Provisions fell short, and that the Russians were making all Preparations to storm the Place, put out the great Standard, and beat a Parley, desiring to capitulate; that Hostages being thereupon exchanged, and the Articles of the Capitulation settled, he march'd out with the whole Garison disarm'd, which was carried by Water to a certain Place on the Black Sea, in order to be there put on board other Transports for Turkey; and that 4 Weeks were granted to the Inhabitants of the City and Fort St. Peter to retire elsewhere. They add, that all this was done in Sight of a numerous Army of Turks and Tartars, which did not make the least Motions to relieve the Place.

By the last Letters from Poland, we received the following Extract of the Advices which the Court of Warsaw had from their Commanding Officer at Caminiec.

When the Russian Army came before Asoph, the Cossacks of Zaporovia in the Neighbourhood of Crim Tartary, who are Tributary to the Porte, sent Deputies to the Count de Munich, to desire that the Czarina would take them into her Protection. The Bashaw of Choczim, apprehensive of the Consequences of it, detach'd 4000 Men to enter Zaporovia, and oblige the Cossacks of that Province to continue faithful to the Porte; but the Prince of Hesse Homburg, who commands in the Ukraine, posted Troops in certain Desiles which they were to pass, and forced them to return with Loss; which Miscarriage so intimidated the Bashaw of Choczim, that he was afraid of being besieged, and therefore used extraordinary Diligence to put that Place in a State of Defence. The Hospodars or Governor Generals of the Grand Signior in Moldavia and Wallachia, having received Orders from the Porte to supply the Army of the Turks and Tartars near Asoph with all the Provisions they can, have accordingly sent 2000 Oxen thither, and a Reinforcement of 3000 Horse; so that when all the Supplies which are sending to the said Army are arrived, 'tis said it will consist of 100,000 Turks and 70,000 Tartars. We have no News yet from the Russian Army which Count Mu-

nich sent into the Crim Tartary; the Conquest of which Country will be of great Advantage to Russia, for hindering the Incurfions of the Tartars and the Enterprizes of the Turks, as well as on account of the natural Value of the Country, it being a Peninsula on the Black Sea, of about 160 Leagues in Circumference, and one of the most plentiful and populous Tracts of Land in Asia.

Petersburg, May 22. O. S. The Court has received an Express from the Kan of the Cossacks on the River Don, who are subject to Russia, with the agreeable News that he had given such a Defeat to the Tartars, Cossacks, and Calmucks of Cuban, to the Number of above 40000 Men, that they will no longer be able to prejudice the Interest of this Court.

Vienna, June 2. O. S. We are assured that M. Dahlman, the Emperor's Resident at Constantinople, has been declared his Majesty's Plenipotentiary to endeavour a Reconciliation betwixt the Porte and Russia, and that the Dispatches sent him by the last Courier, import in Substance, 'That tho' the Emperor is resolved to continue in Peace with the Porte, yet he shall be obliged to act in favour of Russia, pursuant to the Treaty of Alliance with that Court, if the Divan persists in their Refusal of the Satisfaction demanded by the Czarina.'

Ratisbon, June 7. O. S. The Elector of Mentz has communicated a Memorial to the Dyet, setting forth, that the Sums which his Electorate has been forc'd to furnish for the Support of the Army of the Empire, and for the Contributions demanded by the French, amount to one Million and 300,000 Florins, which so far exceeds his Quota towards the Subsidies of the 30 and 60 Roman Months granted by the Empire, that he therefore prays the Dyet that what he has paid over and above, may be reimbursed to him; and that as the new Fortifications of his Capital City had already cost immense Sums, and would cost him several Millions of Florins more before they were finished, his Electoral Highness hoped that the Dyet would consider that his Archbishoprick is not able to raise all those Sums, and that since the End of carrying on those expensive Works is the Security of the Empire, they will please to have regard to his Petition, and to grant him Relief.

Frankfort, June 10. O. S. The Duke and Dutches of Saxe-Gotha arriving on the 6th Instant from Wilsbaden at Mentz, were sumptuously regaled, together with the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, and other Persons of Distinction, by the Elector at his Palace; after which the Duke and Dutches set out for Hanover to pay their Respects to the King of Great Britain, being saluted with the Discharge of all the Artillery of Mentz, both as they entered and departed the City.

Cleves, June 12. O. S. They write from Berlin, that Corn was become so scarce in the Dominions of the King of Prussia, that the Inhabitants must have suffered very much, if his Prussian Majesty had not been so good as to set open all the Magazines, and to order the Corn to be distributed to the Subjects.

Hanover, June 11. O. S. The King is very assiduous to regulate the domestick Affairs of his Electorate, before the Arrival of the many foreign Ministers that are expected here, to take his Majesty's Advice on those Matters which have Regard to the general Peace and Welfare of Europe; for this End his Majesty rises early every Morning, and when the Gentlemen of the Chambers go into his Apartment thinking to awake him, they often find him writing; and the Ministers of his Electorate attend him every Morning and Night. 'Tis said, that Prince William of Hesse-Cassel, and his Son Prince Frederick, will make a Tour hither, to put the last Hand to a Treaty of Marriage that was proposed last Year between that young Prince and one of the Princesses at the Court of England, and that the same is to be declared soon after the King's Return to London. 'Tis said, that his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the Spanish Court has acquainted him, that the Catholic King demands, that his Majesty would please to grant such a Guaranty for the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, in favour of Don Carlos, as he granted for the Dutches of Parma and Placentia, by the Treaty of Vienna in 1732. P. S. This being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne of Great Britain, there was a numerous and splendid Court to congratulate his Majesty upon the Occasion.



Cremena, May 27. O. S. The Artillery and Ammunition, which the Spaniards had drawn out of Parma and Placentia, and were carrying off, if it had not been stopped upon the Road by the Count de Khevenhuller, who caused it to be sent back to those Dutchies, consisted of 102 Pieces of Cannon, 450 Bombs, 30,227 Cannon Bullets, 5008 Muskets, 400 Chests of Musket Balls, and 490 Chests of Gunpowder.

Rome, May 29. O. S. We have Advice from Veletri, that when the Spaniards quitted that Place, they carried off 15 Ringleaders of the late Tumult there, and all the Fire Arms of the Inhabitants.

Schaffhausen, June 5. O. S. The Letters from Germany which say, that the Baron de Syberg is the Gentleman who signalizes himself in the Isle of Corsica by the Name of *Theodore*, gain little Credit here; because 'tis known, that the Baron has but one Hand, which would have been a Circumstance too remarkable to be omitted in the News from Corsica, or to have escaped the Description of the Republick of Genoa, in the Placart they published for apprehending him dead or alive; besides, they would not have failed to mention the Baron's Stay in Holland and Prussia, where he cut quite another Figure.

Berlin, June 8. O. S. We hear from Magdebourg, that the King of Prussia having finished his Reviews there and in that Neighbourhood, proposes to return very soon to Potsdam.

Hague, June 12. O. S. The Reduction of the Troops of this State is finished. 'Tis reckoned that about 6000 Men are disbanded; the Complement of 10,000 (which was the last Augmentation intended to be reformed) never having been furnish'd by some of the Provinces. There is no Answer yet given by the States to the Prussian Minister, upon his last Proposals concerning Juliers and Bergues, which have been communicated to the Imperial and French Ministers, as also to Mr. Trevor. It is thought M. Visscher, Fiscal of the Admiralty of Rotterdam, will be chosen to succeed M. Fabricius in the Place of Secretary of Holland. M. Booy, the Pensionary of that Town, having desisted in his Behalf, and M. Visscher having secured the Votes of most of the Towns.

L O N D O N.

By the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, Guardian of the Realm of Great Britain, &c.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N,

Prohibiting his Majesty's Subjects to give or furnish Assistance to any of the Inhabitants of Corsica, now in Rebellion against the Republick of Genoa.

CAROLINE R. C. R.

WHEREAS Signior John Baptist Gastaldi, Secretary of the most Serene Republick of Genoa, did formerly, by a Memorial on the Behalf, and by the Command of the said most Serene Republick, represent to his Majesty, That notwithstanding the Methods theretofore used to appease the Infurrection in the Island of Corsica, the Rebels there were still so rash as to continue in their Obstinacy, and that they could not have subsisted so long in their Revolt, in case Ships of different Nations had not carried Arms and Warlike Provisions to them, contrary to the Intention of their Sovereigns; that, to prevent so great a Mischief, the said most Serene Republick had thought proper to send Gallies, and other armed Vessels, with positive Orders not to suffer any Ships to approach any Place in the said Island, except the four Ports of Bastia, Ajaccio, Calvi, and Bonifacio, which are reserved open for Commerce, and to watch in such Manner, that no Provisions might be brought to the Rebels, under Pain of such Forfeitures as are agreeable to Law, and the indispensable Necessity of the State: But as there are several Places in the said Island, where Ships may come to land, and it was very difficult to guard them all at the same time; therefore the said most Serene Republick did request his Majesty, that he would give Orders to his Officers of his Sea Ports, not to supply any Ships of Corsica with military Provisions; and also that Ships belonging to his Majesty's Subjects might forbear to carry on such Commerce, which tended only to support the Rebels in their Revolt: And whereas his Majesty did thereupon issue his Royal Proclamation the Twelfth of June, in the Fifth Year of his Reign, prohibiting all his Subjects to give or furnish any Assistance to any of the Inhabitants of Corsica in Rebellion against the Republick of Genoa: And whereas the said Signior John Baptist Gastaldi hath lately, by another Memorial on Behalf of the most Serene Republick, represented to his Majesty, that by the free Access of all sorts of foreign Ships to Corsica, the Chiefs of the Rebels had endeavoured to persuade the People, that all the Powers whose Flags they saw here, were in their Interest, and privately supported

their Cause, and that in a short Time some of them would more openly declare for the Rebels; and therefore that the said most Serene Republick requested his Majesty to give Orders, that no Ships belonging to his Majesty's Subjects should go to any Place in the said Island (except the four Ports above-mentioned) and that such as should go to those Ports might be searched by his Majesty's Consuls there, in order to discover any Goods on board that might be reasonably suspected to be intended for the Rebels; and that all Ships of his Majesty's Subjects going to any other Place of the said Island (besides the four Ports above-mentioned) should be liable to be seized, and put into the Hands of his Majesty's Consuls, to be disposed of as his Majesty should think fit: We being desirous of giving all further just and reasonable Satisfaction to his Majesty's said good Friends and Allies the Republick of Genoa, and to maintain inviolably the Peace and Friendship subsisting between his Majesty and them, have thought fit, with the Advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to issue this Proclamation, and do hereby strictly charge and command all his Majesty's Subjects, of what Condition soever they be, that they forbear to give or furnish Aid, Assistance, Countenance, or Succour, by any Ways or Means whatsoever, to any of the Inhabitants of the Island of Corsica in Rebellion against the said most Serene Republick, upon Pain, not only of his Majesty's high Displeasure, but of suffering such Punishment as by Law may be inflicted on such as wilfully violate his Majesty's Treaties, and infringe the Peace and Friendship subsisting between his Majesty and any foreign Princes or States.

Given at our Court at Kensington, the Sixteenth Day of June, in the Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

GOD save the KING.

This Evening the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor comes to Town from his Seat at Barrington in Gloucestershire, to his House in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and To-morrow holds the 2d General Seal after Trinity Term in Lincoln's-Inn Hall.

This being Effoign Day before Trinity Term, which begins on Friday next, the several Courts in Westminster Hall will be opened by one of the Judges of each respective Court according to Custom.

Yesterday Morning a Fire broke out at a Baker's in King's-street, Westminster, but by timely Assistance it was happily extinguished without doing much Damage.

On Friday next the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will view the Superannuated Seamen worn out in the Service of the Crown, in order to minute them down for the Pension of Greenwich Hospital.

On Saturday last died, after a tedious Indisposition, at his House at Hammer-smith, Major Darby of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards. He underwent the Operation of his great Toe being cut off, and afterwards his Leg, first occasioned by cutting a Corn on his great Toe.

M. Nieuberg, Secretary to Count Kinski, is left to take Care of the Imperial Affairs here, till another Minister shall arrive from Vienna.

The Countess of Schuylenberg, Niece to her Grace the Dutchess of Munster and Kendal, who lately arrived here from Hanover, is ill of the Measles at Isleworth.

B A N K R U P T.

James Bridger, of Chichester, in the County of Suffex, Draper and Chapman.

Saturday Bank Stock was 148 7-8ths. India 177. South Sea 99 1-4th. Old Annuity 112 1-8th to 1-4th. New ditto, 112, for the Opening. Three per Cent. 104 5-8ths Books shut. Emperor's Loan 117 3-8ths. Royal Assurance 110. Books shut. London Assurance 14 3-8ths to 1-half. York Buildings 2. African 14. India Bonds 61. 15 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 51. 7 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 61. 2 s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 71. 5 s. Prem. Salt Talties 4 to 6 1-half Prem. English Copper 21. 3 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 115.

This Day is Published,

[Price Six-Pence]

T H E C L A I M S of the CLERGY to a Divine Right of Maintenance, and of disposing of Church-Livings; Exemplified in the Pretensions and Conduct of the present SCOTCH CLERGY; and in the Behaviour of their Creatures, the Multitude. In a Letter from a Scotch Presbyterian, now settled in a Dissenting Congregation in England, to a Minister of the National Church of Scotland. With the Scotch Minister's Answer. Occasioned by the Tythe Bill now depending in Parliament.

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

T H E Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for building a Bridge across the River Thames from the New Palace Yard in the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surry, do hereby give Notice, that they have, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act, appointed the Payments of the Contributors to the said Lottery to be made into the Bank of England, in the Proportions, and at the Times following, viz. Twenty Shillings on each Ticket to be paid at the Time of subscribing, for which Purpose Books will be opened the 30th of this Instant June, and continue so to the 2d of August following, unless the Subscription be completed before that Time; Forty Shillings more to be paid on each Ticket on or before the 10th of September next, and the remaining Forty Shillings on or before the 1st of November following.

This Day is Published,

[Price Two Shillings unbound.]

T H E S C H E M E and CONDUCT of PROVIDENCE, from the Creation to the Coming of Messiah: Or, An Enquiry into the Reasons of the Living Dispensations in that Period.

By Mr. W E L S T E D.

Printed for J. Walthoe over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

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I. A PLAIN METHOD of CHRISTIAN DEVOTION laid down in Discourses, Meditations, and Prayers, fitted to the various Occasions of a Religious Life. Translated and Revised from the French of M. JOURNEU, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. FLEETWOOD, late Bishop of Ely. The Twenty-sixth Edition (printed with a much larger Character, and on better Paper, than any of the former.) Price 2 s. 6 d.

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W. FLEETWOOD.

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IX. SECRETA MONITA SOCIETATIS JESU.

The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits. In Latin and English.

cdu defaut de la Force, il faut employer la Ruse.

Motto to LAYERS'S Scheme.

Advertisement concerning this Book.

This Masterpiece of religious Policy was published, many Years since, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Schipper, a Bookseller at Amsterdam, bought one of them at Antwerp, among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The Jesuits, being informed that he had purchased this Book, demanded it back from him; but he had then sent it to Holland. One of the Society, who lived at Amsterdam, hearing it said, soon after, to a Catholick Bookseller, by Name Van Eyke, that Schipper was printing a Book which concerned the Jesuits, replied, that if it was only *The Rules of the Society*, he should not be under any Concern; but desired he would inform himself what it was. Being told by the Bookseller, that it was *The Secret Instructions of the Society*, the good Father, shrugging up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, said, that he saw no other Remedy but denying that this Piece came from the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it more advisable to purchase the whole Edition, which they soon after did, some few Copies excepted; from one of these it was afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed; which is there said to be taken from two Roman Catholicks, Men of Credit.

Where also may be had,

I. Dialogues concerning ELOQUENCE in general, and particularly that Kind which is fit for the Pulpit. By the late Archbishop of Cambray. With his Letter to the French Academy, on Rhetorick, Poetry, History, and a Comparison betwixt the Antients and Moderns. Translated from the French, and illustrated with Notes and Quotations. By W. STEVENSON, D. D. Prebendary of Sarum.

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